THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 28 MAY, 1833. [NO. 2244.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of HENRY ERSWELL WYNDHAM, Esquire, late a Captain in the service of the Indian Navy, deceased, may be granted to ROBERT COGAN, of Bombay, Esquire, a Captain in the said service, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the above Will, reserving the right of the other Executor and Executrix therein named to obtain Probate thereof.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1833.

JOHN MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 27th May, 1833.

MC GREGOR EDMOND AND CO., have for Sale—Bass' Beer at Rs. 50 per Hhd. Sherry Wines of various qualities in 3 dozen cases, received from Robert McWilliam, Esq., Spanish Consul at Liverpool. They have also for Sale a few 3 Dozen cases of the celebrated Valdeperra's Wine, price Rs. 30 per Doz. This highly esteemed Wine is made from the Burgundy Grape grown in La Mancha, and is considered the best of Red Wines.

SALE by Public Auction, this day, the 28th Instant. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for Public Sale, at his residence, Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of W. H. Hart, Esq., consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Cots, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, a small assortment of Plate and Plated Ware, a Cab Phaeton, with three Horses, a Handsome roomy Madras built Palanquin with Lamps and Imperial, and sundry other property.

Descriptive Catalogues are issued, and the property is now on view.

Nesbit Lane, 28th May, 1833.

ON Wednesday, the 5th of June, (to-morrow's sale being postponed) Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell a variety of Goods and property, of which due notice will be given.

And at Noon of that day, they will sell two very highly finished Stanhopes, built by J. B. Norris at Madras, and at 4 P. M. a handsome Bengal Tent, single Poled, with Rowtie, Bichoba, &c.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.
Courier Office, 28th May, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE MAURITIUS AND BOURBON,

THE fine fast sailing French Ship LE BALGUERIE, of 324 Tons. Will leave in the course of a week for the above places, and has good accommodation for a few Passengers.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 28th May, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE British Ship "JOHN STAMP" of 400 Tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, Has good accomodations for Passengers and will have quick despatch.—Apply at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.
Tamarind Lane, 27th May, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Burrowes, 14th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum,
Acting Ensign Milne, attachd to the 6th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Willoughby, 25th Regt. N. I. to Madras.
Lieut. Coll. E. M. Wood, B. E. Regt. to Poonah,
Cadet H. Willoughby, do. do. do. do.
Ensign Hogg, do. do. do, do.
Capt. Stanley, H. M. 40th Regt. do, do.
Ensign Macbeath, do. do do, do.
Qr. Mr. Croad, 4th Light. Dragoons, to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 27th Instant, the Lady of George Rowley, Esq. Fort Adjutant of Bombay, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 26th Instant, near St. Thomas's Church, the wife of W. W. Brown, Sexton, of a Daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 25th.—Barque Virginia, J. Hollock, Master, from Calcutta. Sand Heads 22d March.
Passenger.—Lieutenant Boscawen, Indian Navy.
— do. Portuguese Brig Aurelia, L. de Encarnaçaõ, Master, from Demaun. Anchored off the Reef 23d. Instant.
Passenger.—Capt. Fernandes, Country Service.
— 27th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, William Rose, Esq. Comr. From Table Bay, 14th April, 1833.
Passenger.—Edward F. Wylde, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

— 24th Ship Cornwallis, P. Key, Master, to China.
— do Grab, Dadaloy, Chas. Malcolm, Master, to the Eastward.
— 25th Ship Chas. Forbes, Thos. Willis, Master, to China.
Passengers.—Mr. Dallas, Lieut. Afflick, 16th M. N. I. and Mr. Rybot.
— do. Grab Dowlutt Savoy, Syed Hussan, Naquedah, to the Malay Coast.
Passengers.—8 Arabs.
— do Portuguese Brig Temerario, T. B. A de Silva, Master, to Penang.
— 26th Ship Sullimany, A. J. McFarlane, Master, to China.
— do. Ship Pascoa, William Morgan, Master, to China.
Passenger.—Lieut. Willoughby.
— do Ship Glenelg, Robert Lungley, Master, to China.
Passengers.—Mr. Lotas. and 2 Natives of America.
— 27th Ship Duke of Roxburgh, James Petrie, Master, to London.
Passengers.—Viscount Pollington, and the Hon'ble Charles Saville.
— do. Ship Hindoostan, John Pattison, Master, to Liverpool.
Passenger.—Thomas Coles, Esq.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, and Thames.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOPS OF WAR.—Coote, and Elphinstone.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS OF WAR.—Tigris. and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Caledonia, Fortune, Aliquis, Duke of Roxburgh, Mounstuart Elphinstone, Runnymede, Gipsey, Cumbrian, Cleveland, Gentoo, John Stamp, and Richard Walker.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William, Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Virginia.
FRENCH SHIP.—Balguerie.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 28 MAY, 1833.

Our readers will recollect our notice of the subscription it was proposed to raise here some time since for a monument to Sir Walter Scott. Circumstances, we regret to say, over which those who first interested themselves in it had no control, prevented their plans at the time from being carried into effect. They have since however, been revived under the most favorable auspices, and we do not doubt the public will be glad to hear that a subscription paper is now in circulation, which will afford the admirers of the deceased bard an opportunity of coming forward with a tribute to his memory.

Two plans are proposed for devoting the funds which may be collected here. One is that they should be added to the subscription which is making at home for the purchase of Abbotsford; the other, that they be forwarded to Edinburgh to aid in raising the monument which is to be erected in that city. It has been determined therefore, in the subscription paper. to have a column for each of the objects specified, that subscribers may have an opportunity of devoting their donations to either.

It has been suggested, upon looking at the rate of subscriptions at home, that those in this country should be small in amount, that they may be as general as possible. At a meeting of the admirers of Sir Walter Scott lately held in Calcutta, we observe the sums subscribed varied from ten to thirty rupees each, and if this scale be adopted here, we can scarcely doubt the aggregate of the subscriptions will be large. Messrs. Forbes and Co. we understand have complied with a request made to them to receive and remit home the sums raised in Bombay, a list of which will be published from time to time in our paper.

By the late papers from England we observe that the despatch we alluded to some time since as having led to an application for a mandamus to command the Court of Directors to forward it to India, relates, as we supposed, to the affairs of William Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad. The proceedings of the Court of King's Bench on the 21st of January, when Mr. Spankie appeared on behalf of the Directors to show cause against the mandamus, will be found below, as well as the judgment delivered in the case on a subsequent day.

This affair would possess little interest or importance at any other time than the present. Now, however, the serious misunderstanding which it displays—when taken with other circumstances, such as the late correspondence upon the Juries and Justices bill—between the Hon'ble Court and His Majesty's ministers, there is every reason to believe will have a material influence upon the measures shortly to be brought forward for the future government of this country. The rather flippant remark of the Solicitor General, regarding the contumacy of the "respectable gentlemen" as he calls them, of Leadenhall street, deserves particular notice. Slight and casual as it undoubtedly was, it probably affords, from that very circumstance, a better clew to the feelings of Government towards the Court than could have been obtainted from more elaborate sentences; and, as it has long been a prevailing opinion among a certain class in England, that the home Government of India was susceptible of a good deal of simplification, we should not, upon the whole, be much surprised, from the way in which the Court has been treated, if Mr. Grant, in his forthcoming plan, were to propose doing away entirely with a body which he has found such a clog to his proceedings, and which the late election has deprived entirely of the support and influence it once possessed in the legislature.

Our estimates with regard to the sum necessary to open a Steam communication with home, have, we are glad to see, attracted a good deal of attention in the upper provinces of Bengal, as well as at Calcutta. In both places the most favorable feelings have been displayed towards the rough scheme we proposed, and at Agra, as well as Delhi, propositions have already been started for raising subscriptions to aid us at this presidency in the purchase of a steam boat. As these demonstrations of the interest with which an improvement in our communication with home is regarded in Bengal, took place before any active steps had been publicly taken here for effecting what has since been so laudably commenced, we cannot doubt when the result of the late meeting is more generally known, that the feeling will become still stronger, and that the steam committee here will readily meet with the aid which it is so much for the interest of the whole Indian community that they should receive. The following is the Agra plan for raising subscriptions:—

"As the unfortunate failure at Bombay will, it is to be feared, materially cripple the means of many who would otherwise have been willing to support the laudable object of establishing a steam communication with our *Father land*, will it not be commendable if we, one and all, of this Presidency, come forward with our *mites*, to assist in a project so much to be desired.

150,000 Rs. by the estimate in the *Bombay Courier*, will be sufficient to establish the communication with one steamer. If that sum was divided into 300 shares of 500 Rs. each, many, I am quite positive, would be taken at the different stations, those with small means being at liberty to subscribe accordingly, even so little as the 50th of a share, or 10 Rs. The incalculable advantages to be derived by all from such an undertaking, and the *blessing* it would confer on those whose hearts are not dead to their "Native land" need not, I feel sure, be expatiated on."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

2. THE IRISH CHURCH. Lord ALTHORP on Tuesday, Feb. 12, brought forward the Ministerial plan for the Reform of the Irish Church Establishment. He referred to a motion on the state of Ireland which he had made in 1824, in order to show that he had been guilty of no inconsistency since his accession to office with regard to the affairs of that country. At that time he mentioned the Catholic Disabilities, the existence of Orange and Ribbon Societies, the disproportionate magnitude of the Church Establishment, the Grand Jury System, the want of capital, and the nature of the connexion between landlord and tenant, as among the more prominent cause of Irish distress and discontent. Some of these causes had been removed. The circumstance of so many of the Sheriffs being Protestants was quite accidental. Many of the Lords Lieutenant were Catholics. There ought to be no distinction whatever on the ground of religion; and as the great body of the Irish nation was Catholics, it was to be presumed that, when their education and fitness for office increased, the majority of the offices would be filled by persons of that persuasion. The violence of feeling among the Orange and Ribbon men had much decreased, though it still existed. The Tithe system had been altered. The object of Ministers had been to relieve the cultivation of the soil from the pressure of tithes, and at the same time to prevent the tithes from being swallowed up by the landlords. It was the intention of Mr. Stanley to introduce a bill to remedy the evils of the Grand Jury system. With respect to the internal taxes, there were few which pressed heavily on Ireland. The mode, however, in which the drawback on Soap (upon which there was a duty in England but none in Ireland) was managed, required amendment: at present it pressed heavily on Ireland, but should be altered so as to remove that pressure. Want of capital could be remedied perhaps by quiet and order, but certainly not by legislative enactments. Neither could the Legislature do much to regulate and improve the connexion between landlord and tenant. A bill had, however, been introduced for that purpose, which had a retrospective operation. This had proved injurious in several respects to those whom it was intended to benefit. It was therefore proposed to alter and amend that act, so as to do away with its retrospective effect.

He would now proceed at once to explain the nature of that measure for the reform of the Irish Church, of which he had given notice. The Church in Ireland, and its revenues, were assuredly too great for the country, considering how large a proportion of the population were Catholics. But the amount of these revenues had been much exaggerated; he had himself entertained a very exaggerated notion of it till lately. The income of the Bishops was only one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum; from which sundry deductions were to be made, which would reduce it to one hundred and thirty thousand—the actual net amount of their revenues. The quantity of land owned by them was certainly very great, but the tenants of that land possessed five sixths of the produce, or five hundred thousand pounds, leaving one hundred thousand per annum to the Bishops. The revenue of the Deans and Chapters was twenty-three thousands six hundred; but the necessary expenditure to which this sum was applied was twenty-one thousand four hundred; so that the net income of the Deans and Chapters was only two thousand two hundred pounds. Owing to a deficiency in the returns, he was only able to give accurately the income of 1,149 benefices out of 1,401. Their value was four hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds per annum. Assuming, however, that the remaining 252 averaged the same annual value, the whole revenue derived from benefices in Ireland would be five hundred and eighty thousand pounds. The fair annual value he would estimate at six hundred thousand pounds.

The statement which he had made, then, was briefly this—Amount of the Bishops sees..... £130,000
Revenue of Deans and Chapters, exclusive of the livings held by them as Prebends. 2,200
Revenue of the other benefices of Ireland. 600,000

Total revenues of the Irish Church.....£732,200

He therefore thought that he should be justified in stating that all the revenues of the Church of Ireland applicable to the support of the ministers of that church did not exceed 800,000*l.*

He would not, at that time, argue with those who were of opinion that there should be *no* Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. But all who conceded this point would certainly allow that the Church had the first claim upon the existing revenues. There were two hundred livings in Ireland of less than 100*l.* annual value. Instead of continuing the collection of First Fruits, which at present were applied to the augmentation of poor livings and the repair of churches,—but which were not what they ought to be, and indeed could hardly be said to exist at all,—it was proposed to levy a graduated tax upon all benefices. Upon livings under 200*l.* per annum no tax at all would be levied.

From livings between 200*l.* and 500*l.* a year, it was intended to deduct 5 per cent; from livings between 500*l.* and 700*l.* a year, 6 per cent.; from livings between 700*l.* and 800*l.* a year, 7 per cent.; from livings between 800*l.* and 1,000*l.* a year, 10 per cent.; from livings between 1,000*l.* and 1,200*l* a year, 12 per cent.; and from all livings above 1,200*l.* a year 15 per cent.

Assuming the average to be seven per cent, the whole sum thus raised would be 42,000*l.* When two livings—as, for instance, one of 300*l.* and another of 700*l.* per annum—were held by the same person, they would be taxed as one benefice of 1,000*l.* per annum. He proposed a different scale of taxing the bishoprics. As the necessary expenses of Bishops were greater than those of inferior ecclesiastics, he thought it would not be fair to commence taxing the lowest bishopric at 15 per cent. and then rise in a graduated scale to tax the revenues of the richer sees.

He intended to propose, that upon the revenues of those bishoprics which were below 4,000*l.* a year, a tax of 5 per cent. should be imposed; upon those between 4,000*l.* and 6,00*l.* a year, a tax of 7 per cent.; upon those between 6,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* a year, a tax of 10 per cent.; upon all between 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* a year a tax of 12 per cent., and upon all above 15,000*l.* a year, tax of 15 per cent. *(Hear, hear!)*

Notwithstanding it might be said that he was attacking vested interests, he had reason to believe that the clergy themselves would make no opposition to this scheme. He would state in addition, that the income of the Bishop of Derry, which was at present 12,659*l.* per annum, would be reduced to 8,000*l.* in the first instance, and subsequently, by the operation of the tax, to 7,200*l.* per annum. A Board of Commissioners, consisting exclusively of members of the Church of England, would be appointed to carry his plan into execution, and to manage the funds which would be raised by the taxes on benefices and bishoprics above mentioned, and those other funds which would be created under the arrangement which he was about to propose.

In the first place, he would do away entirely with that most vexatious imposition upon the Catholics the Church Cess. This was estimated to amount to 70,000*l.* per annum. The funds which his plan would already place at his disposal were 60,000*l.* There was therefore some deficiency to be made up. But he was satisfied that the expenses to which the proceeds of that Church Cess were applied might be diminished, and thus the sum which he had provided would be sufficient.

Among the various laborious duties which will fall upon the Commissioners, will be that of building glebe-houses and new churches, and adding to small livings where required. In order, however to prevent the erection of new churches where they are not required, it is proposed that the Commissioners shall not have the power of applying any funds to that propose unless a certain sum shall have been raised by private individuals, or a certain number of pew-rent subscribed for

He then stated his prospective arrangements, to take place after the death of the present incumbents, for the reduction of the number of the Irish Bishops and their revenues. He would reduce the income of the Primate from 14,500*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum. The tax upon it would reduce it to 9,000*l* per annum. He would abolish all sinecure seats in Cathedrals, and all sinecure Chapels and Deaneries. The Commissioners should have the power to suspend the reappointment of ministers to all parishes where no regular duty had been performed for three years. He would reduce the number of bishoprics from twenty-two to twelve.

The bishoprics which he propopsed to reduce were those of Dromore, Ferns, Raphoe, Elphin, Clonfert and Kilmacdough, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Kildare, Cork, Waterford, and Ossory. Waterford was at present vacant, and therefore the reduction of that would immediately apply. For the purpose of doing the duties of these bishoprics, without an increase of expense, he proposedthat Dromore should be joined with Down and Connor, Ferns with Armagh, Raphoe, with Derry, Elphin with Kilmore, Clonfert with Killala,

Kildare with Dublin, Cork with Cloyne, Waterford with Cashel, and Ossory with Leighlin and Ferns. It was intended that the archbishopric of Tuam should be united to Armagh; and that, instead of being called the archbishopric, it should be called the bishopric. It was also intended that Cashel should be united to the diocese of Dublin; and that instead of Archbishop, he should be called Bishop.

By this arrangement, the net revenue of the Hierachy would be reduced from 130,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* per annum.

He had also an alteration to propose with regard to the mode of granting leases of episcopal lands. At present the Bishops had the power of granting leases for twenty-one years, and the value of a Bishop's lease was twelve and a half years' purchase. He proposed that leases should be granted to the present lessees in perpetuity, upon the additional payment of six year's purchase on the annual value, to be calculated at a corn-rent. By this means, a new fund would be raised, which being created by the Legislature, was not strictly Ecclesiastical property, and might therefore be fairly appropriated, to the exigencies of the State. He calculated the amount of the proceeds arising from the grants of leases at six years purchase, at from 2,500,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.*; as the annual value of the lands was about 600,000*l.*, of which the Bishops only receive about 100,000*l.* This sum of two and half or three millions would be converted to the certain benefit of the State.

In addition to these, subsidary measures would be necessary, which would soon be brought forward. He alluded to those which regarded the payment of tithes, non-residence, and pluralities. It would be observed that he laid down no abstract principle. It was not necessary to say whether Parliament had or had not the right to interfere with Church property. He sincerely hoped and trusted that his plan would give satisfaction, (*Long-continued cheering.*) That cheer told it would. With respect to the surplus revenue which it would create, certainly the Church had the first claim upon it; but it was at the discretion of Parliament to appropriate it as might be thought best for the country. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he would not delay a single moment to express the satisfaction and delight with which he had listened to Lord Althorp. He had been more gratified than he could express, and would give his best support to a proposition so well founded both in principle and in practice. His Majesty's Ministers had acted most wisely in bringing forward a plan, good in its present operation, and containing principles that might be of the greatest future benefit. He utterly denied the imputation which had been thrown upon the Catholics, that they wished for a Church Establishment of their own. He would be the first to oppose any such scheme. He very much applauded the abolition of the Vestry Cess. It was the cause of infinite vexation in Ireland. He thanked Ministers, as an Irishman, for what they purposed to do; and would give them every assistance in his power in carrying through so salutary a reform.

Sir R. H. INGLIS said that he must oppose and disapprove of any scheme which met with the decided approbation of Mr. O'Connell. It was in vain, however, to say any thing about the enemies of the Church Establishment, who might be found among the Catholic members, when the sworn servants of the Crown could bring forward such a measure as the present. He maintained that the Coronation Oath, and the oath taken by members of Parliament, alike forbade the adoption of a scheme which would cut off no fewer than ten Bishops from the Irish Church Establishment. The Act of Union also forbade this pandering to the bad passions and baser feelings of the People. The money taken from the Church would be pocketed by the landlords. The time chosen for this attack on the clergy was most ill-judged, for they were now more than usually pious and attentive to their duties. He was afraid from the manner in which the plan proposed was received by the House, that his opposition would be useless.

But, believing that this attack on Church property would be followed by an attack on civil property—that it was uncalled for unjust and unwise—fraught with danger to the interests of true religion, and calculated to lead to most lamentable results he repeated, he should give the measure his decided and continued opposition.

Sir F. BURDETT differed entirely from Sir Robert Inglis as to the consequences which he apprehended from this measure.

So far from its having a tendency to weaken the ties of property, he felt assured the tendency would be of the most contrary character! and that by giving, as he was sure it would, increased confidence to the country, it would strengthen all the ties of civilization in Ireland, and increase the value of her property. But what gave him the most gratification was, that the announcement of this plan of Irish Church Reform seemed to have scared away from the honourable Member for Dublin that horrible legion of frightful shadows, arising from a dread of impending evils, and to have restored him to a calmer comprehension—that reason had again assumed the sway over passion—that dictation was likely to cease—and that the views of Ministers appeared likely to gain from him a candid interpretation, more in accordance with the acknowledged generosity of his country. (*Loud Cheers*).

He believed that the measure of conciliation would prevent the necessity of having recourse to the harsher measures which were contemplated. At any rate, it would convince every one that extraordinary powers might safely be intrusted to the authors of such a measure. The Reformed Parliament would look closely into the mode in which the unusual powers called for were exercised. But he was convinced that they would only be used to repress violent outrages and atrocious crimes, from which the poor and helpless were the principal sufferers.

He believed that, in introducing this measure, the Ministers were doing more than any one thing could do to preserve that Union which, in his opinion, was necessary to the safety, the prosperity, and the grandeur of the empire.

Mr. GOULBURN was much disappointed at the motion which Lord Althorp had just made. He regretted most deeply that the influence of the Church to which he mainly looked for the salvation of the country, should be so much diminished. The leading feature in the plan was the destruction of half the Hierarchy in Ireland.

Whence had Lord Althorp derived his information that ten Bishops in Ireland might be dispensed with? Was it from Roman Catholics? They had as large a number of Bishops in Ireland as belonged to the Protestants. It was especially worthy of notice, that no less than half of the proposed bishoprics to be abolished were taken from that part of Ireland in which the population was essentially Protestant.

He protested against the monstrous proposition of empowering the Commissioners to strike out of the list of Protestant livings those wherein no service had been performed for three years, when it was notorious that lately many clergymen had been compelled to absent sent themselves on the penalty of being murdered if they remained. There would be no end to the conciliatory measures which would be demanded. The Catholics had only to be troublesome, and the remaining Bishops would be sacrificed, he presumed, in order to pacify them. The principle laid down in the proposed measure would infallibly lead to the destruction of Church property in England as well as in Ireland. He therefore most solemnly protested against it.

Mr. BARRON hailed the intended measure of Government with great satisfaction. He could assure Lord Althorp, that it was calculated to strengthen the Protestant Church more than any other measure within his control.

He would go further, and confidently assure the House, that if such a measure were much longer delayed, there would be an end to every vestige of the Protestant Establishment—he meant in its temporal sense—in Ireland; and that both Catholic and Protestant would, ere long have joined in its overthrow, so deep was the sense of its monstrous grievances.

Lord EBRINGTON was surprised at the vituperative tone in which Sir Robert Inglis, who was usually so bland, had denounced the measure proposed by Lord Althorp. Sir Robert would deserve, it appeared, those blots, stains, and abuses in the Church, with which most conscientious Protestants were deeply disgusted. The existence of a clergyman deriving an income from a people to whom he made no return, was a scandal to the Church. The growth of religion was not commensurate with the increase of clerical revenues—the converse was the fact. He could not flatter himself, although he expected much good from the present plan, that it would preclude the necessity of the coercive measures for which Ministers intended to apply.

He was as reluctant as any one to grant such powers: but, from the confidence he had in his noble friend who was at the head of the Government in Ireland—from the confidence he placed in Mr. Stanley, of whom he was anxious so to speak, because he had been calumniated—and from his confidence in the Government—confidence arising from the manner in which they had redeemed their pledge by bringing forward this measure for the conciliation of the people—he should support them in their demand for such powers, because he was quite sure they would not abuse any power committed to their hands. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. RUTHVEN did not expect that all the good would arise from this measure which others seemed to anticipate. Four Bishops were sufficient for the Protestant population of Ireland. He thanked Government for the abolition of Church-rates, but it was a mistake to imagine that it would do away with agitation. He supposed that the surplus revenue would be applied to general purposes; but he would remind the House, that the property of the Church was originally destined for the support of religious sects of all denominations, the building and repairing of churches, and the relief of the poor. He concluded by proposing an amendment, to the effect that it was expedient to inquire into the present state of the Irish Church, with a view to an entire modification of its temporalities, and the appropriation of its revenues to their original purposes, as just mentioned.

Mr. WARRE did not expect that Sir Robert Inglis would have revived the exploded notion that the King would violate his Coronation Oath by sanctioning measures which his Ministers and both Houses of Parliament recommended, for the preservation, not the destruction of the Church. That question had been set at rest while the Catholic Disabilities were yet unremoved.

If, indeed, it were true that it was a violation of the King's Coronation Oath to assent to any measure interfering with Church property, he did not know to what extent that might not be pushed; and a bill for the restraint of pluralities, or a curate regulation bill, might be met in this way. If such a principle was to be maintained as immoveable, he trusted Sir Robert Inglis would also consider that it might be pushed to the extent of becoming an absolute vote upon any thing like a salutary reform.

Although Mr. Goulburn might have been prepared, while in office, to advise the King against sanctioning any measure of reform in the Irish Church, the days were gone when such advice could be safely tendered.

It would be well if public men would learn a lesson from past days, as his Majesty's Ministers had learned and profited by it, and had resolved to make those concessions which, he verily believed would secure the stability of the Church.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said, that it would have been more in accordance with the practice of the House had a measure affecting the interests of religion been proposed in Committee. This was done when the repeal of the Test Act and the Catholic Emancipation Bill were introduced. That was the established custom; and unless it were resolved to abolish the former practice of the House, it ought to have been adhered to on the present occasion.

Now for the main proposition of the noble lord; and he must say, that his confidence in the wisdom of that proposition was not much confirmed by the universal approbation with which it was received, and by the apparent determination at once, without further consideration, to adopt this plan, which was said to be fraught with benefit to Ireland.

He wished rightly to understand the measure—He understood that the Tithe Composition Act of the last session was to remain in force, and that other acts were to be passed to further the operation of that act, so as to enable the possessors of land to rid themselves of the annual charge of composition by commuting that to a fixed sum. He was not sure whether the proposal made last session for appointing Diocesan Corporations was to be abandoned; nor did he rightly understand what the corporations which the noble lord intended to establish were to do.

Lord ALTHORP said, that Commissioners would be appointed who would attend to the repairs and building of churches, the expences which was now defrayed out the Church Cess; and in answer to a further question from Sir Robert Peel, observed that it would be the object of government to encourage the commutation of tithes, the produce of which would of course be paid to the clergy. That was a subject, however, not comprehended in the present bill. The Commissioners appointed under the bill would have nothing to do with it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL resumed. He understood that the whole income at present belong to the Church would be appropriated to purposes strictly ecclesiastical, whatever alteration might be made in the mode of collecting it.

He admitted that the time was now come when the whole state of that Church must undergo an enlarged and comprehensive consideration. The time had come when it was desirable that it should undergo that consideration, not so much for the purpose of conciliating any party, but for the purpose of seeing whether any thing could be done to add to its stability and security.—

He concurred in many parts of the proposed plan—such as the providing of glebes for Protestant clergymen in districts where there were none at present, the abolition of sinecures and pluralities, and of the Church Cess. He very much doubted the propriety of abolishing ten out of twenty-two bishoprics. He understood that part of the proposed plan was to separate parishes now united, to build new churches, and purchase new glebes; the number of clergy, and consequently the duties of the Bishops, would thus be augmented. He thought that much benefit would arise from the residence of the clergy in Ireland,—notwithstanding Col. Torrens was of opinion that the influx of capital would be injurious; and another great political economist had asserted and demonstrated, as he supposed, by strict mathematical proof, that it made no difference whether an Irish proprietor resided in Ireland or in France—whether he spent his rents in Dublin or Paris. As matters stood at present, he thought it was far better to put the produce of tithes into the pockets of a resident clergy, than of absentee landlords.

Lord Althorp had not explained whether he intended to propose any corresponding reduction in the number of the Irish Bishops who were now entitled to sit in the House of Lords. If he was about to reduce their number, that involved another question of great importance, independent of Church reform. If any precedent of that kind should be unnecessarily set, they would be exciting fresh expectations. If the number of the Irish Bishops sitting in Parliament was to remain the same, the number of those left in Ireland would be reduced to eight. These were matters of great importance; and in common decency they ought to go through the forms of deliberative consideration before they pronounced an opinion on questions deeply affecting the interests of the country.

Nothing was said about lay impropriations. Perhaps that was a subject not intended to be comprised in the bill before the House—

He knew not how that might be; but with respect to lay patronage, though he had no desire to interfere with it, considered as private property, yet he must say that there was a condition annexed to that property which ought to be enforced—viz. that the spiritual duties connected with it should be effectually performed.

With respect to the power which the bill would give to the tenants of Bishops to possess themselves in perpetuity of the land which they now rent by the payment of six years' purchase, Sir Robert observed that

He considered this to be an enormous power. If a Bishop had been moderate in the demand of rent, his tenant would have the power to possess himself of the land in perpetuity at a rent less than its value, and thus deprive the Church of part of its property. Lord Althorp then said that a portion of the proceeds of these leases was to be considered as strictly applicable to secular purposes,—that if any benefit was conferred on the Church by act of Parliament, the amount of that pecuniary benefit might be applied to secular purposes.

Sir Robert decidedly objected to this principle. It would lead to expectations that future Parliaments might apply Church property to purposes very different from the support of religion.

Mr. STANLEY said, it had often been his painful duty to bring forward ungracious measures relative to Ireland—measures not his alone, but those of the Cabinet with which he acted. It would certainly therefore have been agreeable to him to have been the instrument of proposing the present plan of conciliation to the House. But the mode in which Lord Althorp had introduced and the House had received the healing measures then under discussion, was sufficient to remove all personal feelings on the subject.

He hailed it as an omen of the happiest nature—as an omen not only of the good wishes and kind benevolence which were manifested towards Ireland on all hands, but he hailed it also as a proof of the sound sense and calm discretion which, he trusted, they might anticipate from this Reformed House of Commons in the discussion of great and important questions.

He could not concur with Sir Robert Inglis in thinking that the assent of Mr. O'Connell,—with whom he had fought many battles, and should probably have to fight many more—made the measure bad, or that it was on that account to be received with suspicion. He differed with Sir Robert Peel in thinking that this measure ought to have been introduced in Committee—

If he was not misinformed, three or four measures had been introduced by Sir Robert, of nearly the same character as the present, without the intervention of a Committee. In 1824, the number for Cambridge introduced the Tithe Composition Act, in 1826, the Vestry Bill, and afterwards the Pluralities Bill, and the Curates Bill, all of which related to the temporalities of the Church without going through the ordeal of a Committee in the first instance.

It was agreed by all, except the member for Oxford that a different distribution of Church property was necessary. The mode in which it was collected was more annoying than the amount. The bill now brought forward was founded upon the plan adopted by the Tithe Committee of last year; who recommended in their report, that there should be a new valuation of all benefices, for the purpose of laying a tax of 15 per cent. upon them, which was to go to the payment of Church rates. In that principle Sir Robert Peel, and several members who acted with him, concurred. The clergy in general were quite willing to make the sacrifice which the state of public opinion required. No opposition was to be expected from them.

With respect to the number of bishoprics, he should at the proper time be able to show, that neither in the extent of the dioceses, nor in the number of clergy under their jurisdiction, would the duties of the remaining Bishops be greater than they would be able to superintended.

He restated Lord Althorp's explanation of the mode in which the leases now granted by the Bishops for twenty-one years were to be converted into perpetual ones; and maintained, that it was an equitable arrangement for the Bishops and their tenantry.

Sir Robert Peel took an erroneous view of the case, when he said, that if the bishop had given the lease at a low rent, an advantage would be gained by the tenant who would, in purchasing the permanent possession have it at a rate of purchase for the average rent of six years. But if the Bishop had let it at a low rent; his amount of fine was greater in proportion. This therefore, would make no difference to him, (" *Hear, hear,*" *from Sir Robert Inglis.*) The honourable Baronet doubted this; but he ought to know that the value of this property was regularly calculated by fixed tables, and the average of the fine was one-fifth of the beneficial interest of the tenant. There had been many instances of Bishops running their lives against leases; but they were in general found injurious to the tenant, and not always to the advantage of the party who so ran his life, though they might be of some immediate profit to his successor.

The members of the Cabinet all concurred in submitting this measure to the House: it was therefore of very little consequence what difference of opinion might exist among them as to the right of appropriating Ecclesiastical revenues to State purposes.

The measure which they submitted was one of relief from a burden which was found oppressive; it was one which the best friends of the Church thought would be not only a relief to the great mass of the People of Ireland, but also a great advantage to the Church itself; and on such a question he thought it was no valid objection to it that those who proposed it were not agreed on some abstract question, which was not at all involved in it. (*Cheers.*)

He concluded by expressing, in strong terms, the interest which he had always felt in the welfare of Ireland, and his great regret at the failure of some of his measures to conciliate his political opponents. He had joined the present Government, and selected the office of Secretary for Ireland, from his earnest desire to be of some service to that country—

In his endeavours to attain that great object, he might have failed; he might have exposed himself to misunderstanding and to ill-will from one side and the other; but, notwithstanding that, he now solemnly declared, that he did not, and had never entertained any ill-feeling toward any one of those who had crossed his path or endeavonred to obstrct his measures. (*Loud and continued cheering, during which Mr. Stanley appeared much affected.*) He might be repeated, not have given the satisfaction to one side or the other which he could have wished—he might have fallen in accomplishing the good which he had intended; but that should not hinder him from devoting himself to what he had reason to believe would serve Ireland.

Mr. SHAW said, that at a more fitting opportunity he would oppsse both the principle and the details of the measure.

He protested against the doctrine, that when the Legislature, by a measure of improvement, added new value to property, the fruits of that improvement were not to be enjoyed by the proprietor; that would in fact, be to improve with one hand and confiscate with the other.

He thought that other measures ought to have taken precedence of this—that the authority of the law should have been vindicated before an unavailing sacrifice was made to appease those who were systematically violating it.

Sir R. KEANE expressed his satisfaction with the matter proposed by Ministers.

Another member begged, as a Catholic representative of Ireland, also to express his satisfaction. He was anxious that the measure should be received here in the same conciliatory spirit as he was sure it would be in Ireland; he therefore begged Mr. Ruthven to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. RUTHVEN said he would be satisfied to let his amendment be entered on the records of the House, and therefore would not trouble the house by pressing it to a division.

The amendment was accordingly put and negatived. The original motion was then put, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

8. CHURCH PROPERTY.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY, on Wednesday, moved that an address be presented to the King praying that he would direct the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to ascertain the localities of all Church property, the amount of rent paid thereon (other than rackrent), the probable number of acres in each place, and the actual annual value thereof. He also moved for returns relative to the description of Ecclesiastical property charged with any rent pension, stipend, or other payment on lease; specifying the probable number of acres, and the value thereof, and the customary fines for the renewal of leases of land held under Ecclesiastical bodies, either for years or lives.

Lord ALTHORP objected to granting these returns, because they were unnecessary, and could only be made at a great expense of time and money.

Lord STORMONT asked to what purposes the surplus of the revenues of the Church of Ireland was intended to be devoted.

Lord ALTHORP replied, that he considered the surplus revenue applicable to the purposes of the State,

Mr. HARLAND inquired whether it was intended to diminish the number of Irish Bishops in the House of Lords?

Lord ALTHORP answered in the negative.

Mr. HUME inquired of Mr. Littleton, who was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whether the inquiries of the Commission had been directed to those points relative to which Mr. Harvey wished to have returns. The revenues of the Church of England might be insufficient for the support of the Clergy: perhaps they were as much exaggerated as the revenues of the Irish Church had been. It was very desirable to have correct information on this head.

Mr. Littleton said it would be extremely inconvenient to the Commissioners to be compelled to furnish the information suggested. The Bishops, he added, had been very ready to answer all questions, and to give the Commissioners every assistance.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—MONDAY, JAN. 21.

The Lord Chief Justice did not sit this morning, in consequence of the death of his mother. The judges on the bench were, Mr. Justice Littledale, Mr. Justice Taunton, and Mr. Justice Pattison.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.—The Attorney-General having obtained a rule *nisi* for a mandamus, commanding the Directors of the East India Company to forward a certain dispatch to India, according to the acts of Parliament for regulating the affairs of India.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie now showed cause against it. The learned counsel gave a summary of the acts of Parliament for regulating the Affairs of India, and stated that the 3d George III. was the act which confirmed the former statutes. The affairs of Messrs. William Palmer and Company, who had done business in India to an immense extent, were about to be wound up, and they had one account in particular with a wealthy native of the territory of Hyderabad (whose name we could not catch), which they were desirous of having settled. This native resided in the territory

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

of a sovereign prince not under the dominion of the East India Company, but who was connected with them by certain treaties. A dispatch was prepared by the East India Directors for facilitating the settlement of the accounts of Palmer and Co. with the native above mentioned, which was addressed to the Government at Bengal; the object being, that the Resident should endeavour, by negotiation, to engage the Nizam of the territory under which the native lived, to induce the latter to submit his dispute with the house of Palmer and Co. to arbitration, that it might be speedily settled. The dispatch went up, according to custom, to the Commissioners of the Board of Controul, and it was returned to the Directors with alterations made, and matter inserted relating to government, and foreign to the strict subject of it, which insertions would have involved the East India Company in law proceedings. This dispatch, as altered, was at first approved of by the Directors, but afterwards, on a new election having taken place, this approval was rescinded by the new directors, and a correspondence took place between them and the Commissioners of the Board of Controul, in which the latter required that the dispatch, as altered, should be forwarded to India. In result, a rule *nisi* for a mandamus was obtained by the Attorney-General for the Board of Controul, calling on the directors to send the dispatch as required by the former. He urged that the mandamus ought to be reversed, and that the Board of Controul should be left on their own responsibility to send the dispatches to India, and not oblige the directors to do so.

The Bench would take time to consider their judgment.—*Atlas, Jan.* 27.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Westminster, Jan.* 29.

Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE gave the judgment of the Court in this case, which was an application for a *mandamus* to the directors of the East India Company, commanding them to send a certain despatch, as altered by the Board of Control, to the Governor-General and Council of Fort William, in Bengal. The case was argued last week on a motion to make the rule absolute, and the question on the construction of the act of Parliament was, whether the directors of the East India Company were bound to send the despatch which originated with them on the subject of the affairs of William Palmer and Co., and was afterwards altered by the Board of Control, introducing matter relating to Government, which it was alleged was contrary to the provisions of the act of Parliament; or whether the directors had a power of rescinding their despatch, and refusing to transmit it, as not included within their jurisdiction; the Board of Control being empowered by the act to send any despatch themselves in case of default by the directors within a specified time. His Lordship said, that on the first point—viz. whether the alterations made by the Board of Control in the despatch were contrary to the provisions of the act, as no appeal to His Majesty in Council had been made, as provided by the act in cases of dispute, and no application to enlarge the rule to enable the directors to appeal, the Court were of opinion that the *mandamus* could not be withheld on that grouud; and so to the other question—viz., whether the despatch originally framed by the directors could be rescinded, it was the opinion of the Court that no power was given by the act of Parliament, and that the Board of Control were certainly not bound to exercise the power vested in them in the manner suggested by the directors—viz.. that of sending the despatch themselves, but were at liberty to make an application to this Court for a *mandamus* to have the provisions of the act enforced. On both these grounds, therefore, the Court was of opinion that the rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Serjeant SPANKIE requested that the issuing of the *mandamus* might be delayed; to give the directors an opportunity of entering an appeal to His Majesty in Council, on the first point, according to the terms of the act.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said this request must be made in the usual way, by motion to the Court.

Mr. Serjeant SPANKIE.—Then we must move.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—We hope, however, that these respectable gentlemen will not be longer contumacious.

Mr. Serjeant SPANKIE.—They will do no more than resist any interference in their affairs which may be contrary to law.—*Times, Jan.* 30.

EXAMINER, FEBRUARY 10.

We will not trespass on the patience of our readers by attempting to advert to the remarkable passages of the week's debate, but we cannot omit noticing Mr. Cobbett's smashing reply upon Mr. Macaulay's assertion, that there was nothing in common between the threatened case of Ireland, and that of American Colonies in 1776, coupled with the position, that the resistance of the Americans was righteous. The effect of Mr. Cobbett's answer to this, was like the plunge of a round shot upon some brittle masonry, the splinters fly in all directions, and carry mortal wounds to those who had sought defence behind the feeble work. Quoting the declaration of independence, to show the causes of the revolt which Mr. Macaulay pronounced justifiable, and their similarity to existing or menaced Irish grievances, among which are the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and Trial by Jury, Mr. Cobbett recited and commented as follows:—

The next accusation is "that he (the King of Great Britain) has kept upon us standing armies without the consent of our own legislative bodies." Whether this applies now I know not, but at all events what follows will not fit: "That he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." They have not affected that in Ireland; it is not affection. The Americans proceed—"He has combined with others (what impudent dogs they must have been!) to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our usages and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation." The next charge goes even farther—"That he has quartered large bodies of soldiers among us without consent." This ground of complaint I hope never can apply to Ireland (cheers.) I trust that there is not a shadow of ground for applying to our present this charge against a former sovereign. Then we come to the following—"*For protecting the troops by mock trials from punishment for any murders committed on the innocent inhabitants.*" Let the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland think of this; let Irish gentlemen think of it. It is a short sentence but conclusive, and it speaks to us as with a voice above: "For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury" (cheers) Let us reflect that this justified resistance in the case of America according to the opinions of members of his Majesty's Government; but be it remembered also, that I never went so far in my life (hear).

PORT OF LONDON AND FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—"Free trade" has been stigmatized recently as a "splendid delusion," and I observe that some of your contemporaries, as if partial to delusion, have boldly ascribed the lamentable decrease which took place last year in the navigation of the port of London to the effects of the "system of free trade." Allow me, Sir, to challenge the advocates for a restrictive commercial policy to the proof, and let them establish, if they can, that the trade and navigation of the country (for the defalcation has not been confined to the port of London) has during the past year declined in consequence of the operation of the principles of free trade. The shipowners, who have from the first opposed those principles, never attempted to carry their objection further than to maintain that the effect of "free trade" would be to transfer the carriage from British to foreign ships.

Now observe, Sir, from the following returns, what the facts are:—

PORT OF LONDON.
Ships entered with Cargoes from Foreign Parts.

	Ships.	Tons.
1831	5,610	1,041,642
1832	4,018	776,420
Decrease 1832	1,592	265,222
Coasters.		
1831	19,470	2,490,561
1832	12,268	1,089,205
Decrease 1832	7,202	1,401,356

Total decrease in the Port of London in the year 1832, as compared with 1831, 8,794 vessels, 1,666,478 tons; and as respects the comparison between British and foreign, in the foreign trade, it is as follows:—

WITH CARGOES.

1831.

	Ships.	Tons.
British	4,086	776,284
Foreign	1,524	265,358
	5,610	1,041,642

1833

	Ships.	Tons.
British	3,167	6 6,026
Foreign	851	150,394
	4,018	776,420

LESS IN 1832.

	Ships.	Tons.
British	919	150,258
Foreign	673	114,964
	1,592	265,222

Showing a decrease in the British tonnage of about 9 per cent., whilst the decrease in the foreign tonnage was about 43 per cent.,—more than double that of the British.

Jan. 28. MERCATOR.

UNITED STATES.

Governor HAYNE, of South Carolina, has issued a counter proclamation to that of President Jackson. The latter excited great indignation in the Carolinian Legislature; and their Chief Magistrate was immediately directed to reply to it. This duty he has performed at great length, and with no common share of talent. He denounces the constitutional doctrines laid down in the President's proclamation, as absurd, tyrannical, and utterly subversive of the independence of the seperate States. He quotes the declaration and opinions of Jefferson and Modison in justification of the resistance of South Carolina. He treats with scorn the threat of reducing his native state to obedience by force, and calls upon the Legislature to provide the means of a vigorous resistance. He warns the Carolinians against the attempts of the President to seduce them from their allegiance, and exhorts them to disregard his menaces, and be ready to fight for their liberties.

The Legislature have passed a law declaring it felony for any Carolinian to be taken in arms against the State. They have appropriated 200,000 dollars for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition; and have laid on some fresh taxes to furnish the ways and means for the year. Volunteers are said to be offering themselves from the neighbouring States; and equipments are to be provided for them.

In the mean while, the Union party is not idle. They have met at Columbia, and issued a protest against the proceedings of the Legislature, and maintain the law as laid down by the President to be sound and constitutional. Their protest is signed by one hundred and seventy-seven names. This party is called Unionist. We observe that the Nullifiers also terms themselves Whigs.

The House of Representatives at Washington have lost no time in presenting a bill for the reduction of the Tariff. This measure, if passed, will deprive the Carolinians of many of their existing causes of complaint. But it is to be feared that the Northern States will feel themselves deeply aggrieved by it. They have expended large sums in manufacturing establishments, which will inevitably be ruined if the protective system be relaxed. It really seems as if the great Republic were on the brink of dissolution.

The Georgian House of Representatives have adopted, by a majority of 91 to 50, sundry resolutions in which they recommend the summoning of a Convention of all the States of the Union, to define the powers of the General Government, to organize a supreme tribunal of the last resort, to settle the principle of protection, the rights of the Indians, and other important matters, which are likely to bring the different sections of the country into collision with each other, unless speedy measures are taken to prevent it.—*Spectator, Feb.* 2.

LIFE OF SIR DAVID BAIRD.

Biography has of late become so intimately associated with what is properly history, that the limits of these two provinces of literature are likely to disappear. There are, undoubtedly, instances in which the history of an individual is incorporated with that of the age in which he lived. In writing the biography of the Emperor Charles V., of Louis XIV., or of Napoleon Buonaparte, it would be neither practicable nor desirable to isolate the individual; and in examples of less exalted personages,—the subordinate agents in modern French history, for example,—the individuals derive all their importance from the masses of general history with which they were connected. As a general rule, however, it appears to us highly objectionable that the life of every personage deserving of public notice should be compounded with the history of his time, inasmuch as the practice tends to multiply books, and sometimes to prejudice the individual, who, in a picture painted upon too large a scale, is liable to be thrown into the back-ground, whilst the modicum of history is imperfectly given.

Mr. Theodore Hook's *Life of Sir David Baird* is open, we think, in some degree at least, to this objection. The bulk of the two volumes before us consists of copies of public despatches, official letters and proclamations, extracts from newspapers, and details of political history, connected indeed with the life of Sir David, but not indispensable to its illustration, much less necessary to be given at length. We are convinced that the biography, properly so called, might have been condensed, with very great advantage to the work and to the reputation of its author, into much less than half its present dimensions.

This evil, if it be one, requires a prompt remedy, for we are threatened with a succession of those swollen biographies: a life of Sir John Moore, we understand, is in preparation upon the same exaggerated scale.

Sir David Baird was a brave and an able officer—a man of plain, manly, straightforward character. The extravagant colours in which Mr. Hook has injudiciously drawn his portrait are calculated rather to deform than to heighten it. The career of Sir David was by no means an uneventful one. He commenced that career in India, as Captain in the 73d Highlanders, which formed part of the unfortunate detachment under Colonel Baillie, which, in 1780, was overwhelmed by the army of Hyder Ali, at the fatal affair of Perambaukum. He escaped, almost miraculously, the scene of butchery; but was made prisoner, and endured four years' dreadful captivity in Seringapatam, with an allowance of 6d. a-day to provide food, clothing, and all other necessaries. The details of this captivity are, perhaps, the most interesting in the book.

Fifteen years after his liberation, Baird was one of the gallant army which invested Seringapatam, the scene of his sufferings. He volunteered to command the storming party, at the assault of this strong fortress. Some of his fellow-sufferers in his long captivity were among the party, and we can conceive their feelings when he reminded them that they would soon have an opportunity of "paying off old scores." The result of the attack was the capture of the place. General Baird, in the evening of that day, reposed in the palace of the Sultan who had retained him prisoner, and whose dead body now lay a few yards off from the spot where he had wreaked his cruelty on the man who was his conqueror. Such are the astonishing distributions of Providence!

The conqueror himself was, however, soon to suffer mortification. Scarcely was his triumph gained, or, to use his own words, "before the sweat was dry on his brow," Colonel Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington) arrived at the palace, bringing with him an order from General Harris for General Baird to deliver over to the Colonel (an inferior officer) the command of the fortress. This supercession (not the first he had experienced) provoked a correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief, which was conducted with some warmth, and ended in a reprimand. It is curious that neither Lord Wellesley nor General Harris made any mention of General Baird in their despatches.

It was the misfortune of Baird to be rather frequently embroiled in this way, owing not to any irritability or morbid sensitiveness on his part, but to the liberties which were taken with him. Sir David, upon all such occasions, vindicated his rights, and those of the service, with spirit, but without asperity.

Whilst General Baird was under orders to sail in command of an expedition against Java, the Governor-General of India (Lord Wellesley) was directed from home to send a force from India to Egypt, to assist in driving the French from the latter country; and he was employed on this novel and very formidable service—a march from the Red Sea across the desert, with an Indian army. The difficulties of this enterprise severely tried the zeal, as well as talents, of the commander; they are very forcibly depicted in the work before us, which has borrowed some interesting details from the French *Memoir*, published by the Count de Noé, who was an officer in the 10th Foot, serving in this expedition.

On his arrival in Egypt, General Baird met with a variety of embarrassments, of a personal as well as of a public nature, not less painful than the difficulties he had surmounted in the desert. He received, indeed, a despatch from Lord Wellesley, containing a high eulogium upon his zeal, fortitude, and ability; but "it so happens," observes the biographer, "that, in all his Excellency's despatches to England, after the capture of Seringapatam, the name of General Baird does not once appear."

The military talents of this officer were too well established to fear the permanent ill effects of favouritism or private jealousy. Upon his return to India, however, he found himself still thwarted by the apparent partiality of the Government towards his junior, Colonel Wellesley; he remonstrated, and considering himself neglected, relinquished his command, and quitted India in 1803. In less than two years after his return to England, he was in active service as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, which was captured, and of which Sir David Baird was Governor for about a year, when it was again his ill-fortune to be superseded, with something like disgrace, on account of his connexion with the expedition of Sir Henry Popham to the Rio de la Plata.

In a few weeks after his return to England, however, he was actively employed in the attack on Copenhagen, and here again it is curious to remark that Sir David Baird's name, though a Lieutenant-General, and though wounded twice in this service, is not mentioned in the despatch of Lord Cathcart, as published in the *Gazette*, the passage in which it would probably have appeared having been published in substance only.

The insurrectionary war in the Peninsula opened a wide field for the talent of British officers. Sir David Baird was one of the first selected; he commanded the force which landed at Corunna, and which subsequently joined the army of his John Moore. The result of this ill-omened expedition is well known. Previous to the fatal wound of Sir John Moore, at the battle of Corunna, Sir David Baird, who was conspicuous by his activity and animation and, received a grape-shot in his left arm, which shattered the bone to pieces from the shoulder, and rendered it necessary to take the arm out of the socket. "His countenance and manner were so calm and unchanged, that several officers, whom he passed as he was walking into Corunna, were perfectly unconscious that he was even wounded." The effect of this wound, and the circumstance of the ultimate conduct of the war being intrusted to an officer of inferior rank (the very person who had superseded him at Seringapatam), condemned Sir David Baird to unwilling inactivity for the rest of his life.

The correspondence between Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird, during their operations in Spain, is given very fully in this work, in elucidation of the early transactions of the Spanish insurrection; and it confirms the statements of other authorities respecting the mysterious conduct of the foreign agents. The letters afford some useful addenda to the history of the Peninsular war.

When at the close of the war in 1814, military peerages were pretty freely bestowed, Sir David was urged by his friends to state his claims to a similar reward. "He did so, in a plain unvarnished memorandum of his services to Lord Liverpool; but this, like all his other applications, remained unnoticed and unattended to." Upon every occasion, however, in which his services were referred to, they were acknowledged in the highest tone of eulogy by various members of the Government.

He had received the appointment of Governor of Fort St. George, when he was attached by fever, which ended fatally.

We have attributed this work to Mr. Hook, on the ground of general report; we are not warranted in so doing by the title-page. We wish it had been more worthy of the reputation which several clever publications have acquired for him.—*Times, Jan.* 29.

MISCELLANEA.

A DESERTER.—The ship Sir Howard Douglas arrived at this port, on Thursday last, from Bombay, which place she left on the 20th July. The captain, after being a few days at sea, was surprised to find that a man had stowed himself among the cargo, who said that his name was John Tookey; that he was a gentleman's servant; that he had gone out in one of the Company's ships, and had run away from his master in consequence of ill usage. He afterwards acknowledged, that he belonged to the band of the Second, or Queen's Royal Regiment of foot, and that he enlisted in Feb. 1825. He declared, that no one on board knew of his escape. He is now in the borough goal.

LITERATURE, A STEP TO PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—BACKWARDS.—Between the maxims of the French governing powers and the English, a very remarkable difference exists in this, that literature in France is a step to public employment and public confidence—in England, it is a step, but a step backwards. Aptitude as shown in books is hailed in France and instantly applied; in England, it is lamented. A person seeking public employment in this country would suppress his materials for a book: in France, he would hasten to publish his work, and confidently reckon upon the effect. This remark is made, as the commentator on Men and Things by two facts, or supposed facts. The first is, that Fontanier,

Digitized by Financial Assistance and Technical Service Unit
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

on the publication of his Travels in Turkey, was immediately appointed consul at Trebizond, on the sole ground of his excellent book. This book of travels, which we read *professionally* on its appearance, we had occasion to recommend as an able work, and as entitling its writer to public confidence: but how many excellent and similar works have been and may be published in this country, without attracting for one moment the attention of the governing powers, or, in other words, how much talent, experience, and ability are lost to the national advantage, because our rulers have hitherto proceeded on the grand principle of self-seeking alone, and in fear and trembling of the Press. The other fact we will not vouch for, as it reaches us but at second-hand. The most valuable work on the United States in the English language, is that just published by Mr. James Stuart; and yet we are told this work never would have seen the light had not the author despaired of promised public employment. This means, that government does not like people who publish,—they are afraid of them. Mr. Stuart, therefore, with a due knowledge of his men, kept his book back until he saw family or borough interest preferred: then he published his excellent book,—the book, of course, precluding all expectation, which it was understood had expired.

Aptitude, unfortunately, has never been the guide of our Government in their distribution of employment, or England would have stood in a far different position, whether at home or abroad: in fact, the question has always been, after the selection of the man, whether he was such as could keep up even the appearance of doing his duty. If aptitude were the qualification of office, there is no better test than a man's book,—and so the French think. A book was published lately in England, quite as good, and more remarkable, than Fontanier's, which in France, would have instantly called the author to office,—we mean the Turkish travels of Slade; and had we been in a position to pick and choose public servants, that man would have been instantly seized as a prize; as it is, he will probably only be injured by his work. As for ourselves in this matter, we know as little of Slade as Fontanier: we never even "saw any one that had seen them;" but we have had the honour of reviewing" their productions.—*The New Monthly Magazine, for February*, 1833.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.—The subject of the ecclesiastical establishment of British India, an important part of the great question before the Legislature, respecting the future government of that dependency, is treated with great clearness and temper in a pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, entitled *The inefficiency of the ecclesiastical establishment of India considered, in reference to the expediency of appointing a second Bishop*. If the observation of the present Bishop of London be just, which few will dispute, that "the duty incumbent on a Christian Government of providing for the religious instruction of its Christian subjects, is a duty which cannot be denied, however the acknowledgment of it may be evaded," it is difficult to reconcile with that obligation the placing the whole of British India, th eastern settlements, and Australasia,—the largest diocese since the time of Leo X.— under one Bishop, with a scanty clergy, and sending the King's regiments into active service in India, without officiating chaplains, contrary to the Royal mandate. With respect to conversions in India, there is no doubt, much danger to be apprehended from indiscreet zeal, but there can be no possible danger in providing for the spritual wants of Christians in India who are members of the English church, yet are sometimes obliged to have recourse to Presbyterian and Dissenting ministers to perform for them the offices of that church.

DECAY OF LONDON.—The Corporation of London, untaught by the experience of Bristol, and other cities which have gone gradually to decay, or have not kept pace with the prosperity of other parts of the country, is doing what it can, by enormous and vexatious port charges, by taxes on fuel and food, to aid the natural progress of decay to which London, that has grown up from enormous taxation, is doomed, as that taxation is lessened, and as the natural abundance of coal must enable the coal districts to obtain a continually increasing share of the commerce and manufactures of the country. The *Times* confirms what we have of late frequently heard stated; viz. that the principal merchants of London were gradually removing their establishments, and directing their consignments to Liverpool and other places. This process must be accelerated by the abolition, so ardently desired, and so indispensable, of the two vast and unjust monopolies possessed by the East India Company and the Bank of England.—*Brighton Guardian.*

TRADE IN OPINION.—A gentleman, now I believe a reporter, told me that, when he was engaging himself as a *littéraire* and political writer on the *Observer* and *Englishman*, the editor or printer, for they are the same person, and not a literary man, wished him to take the line of the very extreme of the most Ultra Toryism. He, on the contrary, was, of all existing Radicals, the most violent and uncompromising; and, like Sterne's parson, "he trusted he had a conscience." The idea of a conscience in a newspaper office struck this compound of printer's devil, printer, and editor as a preposterous fudge. "Zounds!" said he, "I never knew any man particular on such points. The last gentleman I had was a clergymen, and he invariably, before he wrote on any subject, used to ask me which side he should take." "That clergyman was a scoundrel," was the reply; "I have no right to impose subjects upon you, and will avoid or take up subjects as you may think fit; but whatever I write upon, I shall write my honest sentiments and opinions, which are Ultra Radical." Finding this zealot a very able man, and that he was inflexible at any price, this *homme d'affaires* gave up the point, and the two papers changed at a tangent from the most abject servility of Toryism to the most exalted abstractions of Radical utopianism. What a picture does this give of the press, that great engine of intellect and virtue which is to improve the age!—*The Newspapers.—Metropolitan Magazine.*

CLEARNESS OF THE SEA AT THE NORTH CAPE —The following interesting description of the appearance of the Northern Sea is given by Capeli Brook, in his Travels to the North Cape.—"Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the water of the Northern Seas. As we passed slowly over the surface, the bottom, which was in general a white sand, was clearly visible, with is minutest objects, where the depth was from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole course of the tour I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the inmost recesses of the deep thus unveiled to the eye. The surface of the ocean was unruffled by the slightest breeze and the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbed it. Hanging over the gunwale of the boat with wonder and delight, I gazed on the slowly moving scene below. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of *Asteriæ* and *Echini*, and even the smallest shells, appeared at that great depth conspicuous to the eye; and the water seemed in some measure to have the effect of a magnifier, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them nearer. Now creeping along, we saw, far beneath, the rugged sides of a mountain rising towards our boat, the base of which perhaps was hidden some miles in the great depth below. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us; and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and overlooking a watery gulf, as we pushed gently over the last part of it, it seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down this precipice; the illusion' from the crystal clearness of the deep, actually producing a sudden start. Now we came again to a plain; and passed slowly over the submarine forests and meadows which appeared in the expanse below inhabited, doubtless, by thousands of animals unknown to man; and I could sometimes observe large fishes of a singular shape gliding softly through the watery thickets, unconscious of what was moving above them. As we proceeded the bottom became no longer visible; its fairy scenes gradually faded to the view. and were lost in the dark green depths of the ocean."—*Zoological Magazine.*

A BATTUE OF PIGEONS IN AMERICA.—Mr Audubon makes the following curious estimate of the number of pigeons contained in *one only* of these mighty flocks. Taking a column of one mile in breadth, which he thinks is far below the average size, and supposing it to pass over without interruption for three hours, at the rate of one mile in a minute, it will give us a parallelogram of 180 miles by one, covering 180 square miles. Allowing two pigeons to the square yard, we have 1,115,136,000 pigeons in one flock. As each pigeon daily consumes fully half a pint of food, the quantity necessary for supplying this vast multitude must be 8, 712,000 bushels a day. Nor is the account of their roosting places less curious. One of them on the banks of the Green River in Kentucky, was repeatedly visited by Mr. Audubon. It was in a portion of the forest where the trees were of great magnitude, and where there was little underwood, and the average breadth was about three miles. On arriving there about two hours before sunset, few pigeons were to be seen. A great number of persons, however, with horses and waggons, guns and ammunition, had already established themselves on the borders. Two farmers had driven upwards of 300 hogs from their residence, more than 100 miles distant, to be fattened on the pigeons which were to be slaughtered. The sun had set, yet not a pigeon had arrived. Everything, however, was ready, and all eyes were gazing on the clear sky, which appeared in glimpses amidst the tall trees. Suddenly there burst forth a general cry of "Here they come!" The noise which they made, though yet distant is described as like a hard gale at sea passing through the rigging of a close-reefed vessel. As the birds arrived, they were knocked down by thousands by the pole-men. As they continued to pour in, the fires were lighted, and a magnificent, as well as wonderful sight presented itself. The pigeons, arriving by myrriads, alighted every where, one above another, until solid masses, as large as hogsheads, were formed on the branches all round. Here and there the perches gave way under the weight, with a crash, and falling to the ground, destroyed hundreds of the birds beneath, forcing down the dense groups with which every stick was loaded. The pigeons kept constantly coming, and it was past midnight before a decrease in the number of those that arrived could be perceived. The noise made was so great, that it was distinctly heard at three miles from the spot. Towards the approach of day, the noise in some measure subsided, and long before objects were distinguishable, the pigeons began to move off in a direction quite different from that in which they had arrived the evening before, and at sunrise all that were able to fly had disappeared.—*Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S CRISTMAS PIE.—Since the elevation of Henry Brougham to the Woolsack, a gentleman in this town, an ardent admirer of his Lordship, has been in the habit of gracing the Noble Lord's table at this season of the year with a Yorkshire pie, in size and contents not unworthy the tables of the Barons of old. This said pie, after being prepared in the first style and with much taste, containing a goose, a turkey, a hare, a couple of rabbits, brace of partridges, ditto pheasants, ditto grouse, a tongue, &c., was baked by Mr. Walker, in Fargate, where many had the pleasure of looking at the outside, without enjoying, what was within. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip" was most grievously verified in this instance, before the removal of the pie for its final destination. On Saturday morning a servant called for it, previous to its being packed for the metropolis; he got it on his head, and whether from the tremendous weight or the overwhelming flavour of the combustibles we know not, but unfortunately the Lord Chancellor's pie was upset before he had proceeded many hundred yards, the consequence of which was an immense assemblage of unruly dogs, two of which fought most desperately over the wreck, and otherwise created such a row, that, but for the active exertions of the neighbours, the result might have been very serious. In the mean time one escaped with part of the goose, a second with the turkey, a third with a hare, and so on, till farther dispute was useless. So ended the pie riot, and, we are happy to say, without any bloodshed.—*Sheffield Iris.*

The news from the West Indies is important, when viewed in connexion with the state of feeling both in England and the Colonies on the subject of the abolition of Slavery. The Earl of Mulgrave had unexpectedly dissolved the Assembly of Jamaica, on the 14th December,—avowedly on account of a collision between the two branches of the Legislature, the Council and the Assembly, but really because he could not procure any attention to his plans for the amelioration of the slaves. The members of the Council are elected by the Crown, those of the Assembly by the Planters. In the latter, no one could be found even to introduce any of the Government measures for the relief of the Negroes; and the right of the Council to originate any bill whatever is denied. The Governor therefore was brought to a stand; and seized the first opportunity of dissolving the Assembly, with the intention, as he states, of soon appealing to an "enlarged constituency." We have been so much occupied with our own Reform Bill, that we had entirely overlooked the measures for extending the right of suffrage which had been enacted in Jamaica, and to which Lord Mulgrave alludes in the following passage of his speech—

"As soon as the circumstances of the present season render it expedient, I shall appeal to *an enlarged constituency*. The liberality of that *enactment which did away with all distinctions of colour I duly appreciate*. I have no doubt that *the newly-enfranchised freeholders* will show how they deserve the trust reposed in them, and that in its exercise there will be no more emulation on all sides than a desire to prove the soundness and moderation of their principles, the extent and devotion of their loyalty."

Earl Grey has presented the vacant stall at St. Paul's to the Reverend Dr. Tate, many years Master of the celebrated Grammar School at Richmond, Yorkshire. The new Residentiary was, we believe, tutor to part of the noble Premier's family.—*Times.*

GENERAL HAXO.—(From the *United Service Journal* of Feb. 1.)—This officer, who commanded the French corps of engineers before the citadel of Antwerp, was born at St. Dizier, in Lorraine, and is now in his 58th year. His father held a General's commission in the days of the Republic, and was killed by a Royalist leader in La Vendée. The son's name first rose into note in 1809, when he was wounded whilst in command of a battalion at the siege of Saragossa; he was soon afterwards posted to a colonelcy, and in July of the same year gained fresh laurels at the battle of Wagram. He was again sent into the Spanish Peninsula in 1810, where he mainly contributed to the capture of Lerida; before the year expired he was commissioned as Brigadiar-General, and during the Russian campaign was constantly employed about Napoleon's person, as one of his adjutants; it was his principal duty to make recognizances along the banks of the Niemen. After the battle of Mohilew, in 1812, he was appointed General of Division. In 1813 he was ordered to superintend the construction of several forts about Hamburgh, but he had not been many months on his duty before he was taken prisoner with General Vandamme at that officer's quarters. He returned to France in 1814, and, in the beginning of March in the year following, was placed in command of a corps of engineers destined to act against Napoleon, at whose side, however, we find him fighting at the battle of Waterloo. In July he was appointed one of the commissioners for the army of the Loire, in conjunction with Lieutenants-General Gérard and Kellerman; and, after the restoration of the Bourbons, remained on the Army List as Lieutenant-General, and filled the post of an Inspector-General of engineers. He has been stigmatized as taking a share in the Council of War which sentenced Lefevre-Desnouettes to death, but whether he took an active or a passive part in this transaction has never been made to appear. Haxo is considered the best engineer-officer in the French service, though, as respects the general theory of his science, he is estemed inferior to Generals Bernard and Valazé. His superiority to those excellent officers is said to consist in his consummate knowledge of the art of conducting a siege, and his great tact in overcoming difficulties. This opinion has been strikingly verified by the skill with which he has directed the operations in his department under the walls of the citadel of Antwerp.

In number of the *Augsburg Gazette* it is stated that the principal object of M. Pozzo di Borgo's journey to England was to induce the British Government to consent to the incorporation of Wallachia and Moldavia with the Russian Empire, the final possession of these two principalities being claimed by the Emperor of Russia in consequence of the Sultan's failure in fulfilling that part of the last treaty of peace which bound him to the payment of a certain sum of money by instalments, and authorised the Russians to maintain military occupation of the two Principalities until payment of the whole was effected.

Lord Elphinstone is the only new Scottish Representative Peer whose political opinions are known to be, friendly to the present Government. The Noble Lord, within the space of a few weeks, has obtained the preferments of a Lordship of the Bedchamber, his company in the Royal Horse Guards, and, lastly, the dignity of a Representative Peer.

A LADY OF BUSINESS.—It will be recollected that about two months ago the house of Mr. Matthews, surgeon, of Edward-street, Portman-square, was robbed of plate and bank-notes to a large amount. One of the 20*l.* notes, No. 19,622, was lately traced to a fashionable *lady*, Mrs. King, of 30, Hadlow-street, Burton-crescent, and on Tuesday she attended before the Magistrates of Mary-la-bone office, to account for the way in which it came into her possession. She was dressed in an elegant dress of rich brown gros de Naples, over which she wore a cashmere shawl of the richest quality; a gold watch was tastefully fastened to her side, while her fingers presented a galaxy of rubies, diamonds, and pearls. She inclined greatly to obesity, was not distinguished for beauty, and was about thirty years of age. She stated that she was posting up to London in her carriage, from Cheltenham, when there came on a violent shower of rain, near a farm-house on the road-side, and a gentleman come out of the house and politely requested she would have the goodness to convey him to town. She consented, and he remained for two days at her house. On parting, he made her a present of the 20*l.* note which she sent by her servant to Mr. Brookes, a butcher, in Leigh-street—Mr. Hosking: Do you not mark your notes when you receive them, for the purpose of guarding against forgeries.—Mrs. King: Of what use would that be to me—'tis ten to one, if they give me the right name. I take a better plan—I send the note to one of my tradesmen to get it changed, and if he passes it, then I consider it is a genuine note. I never suspected this note was stolen. Here, Sir, here are some bank notes which I have taken (at the same time producing a handful of bank notes, some of 100*l.* each), and you will not find a name at the back of any of them.—Mr. Hoskins: Had you any conversation with the gentleman who gave you the note? Mrs. King: I had as much as females generaliy have with gentlemen, but when they do the thing that's right, I never trouble my head by inquiring into their histories. He said he was going out to Portugal.—Under these circumstances, Mr. Hoskins merely required her to promise to appear when required. She then left the office with another dashing female, and drove off in an elegant carriage.—*Bell's Life in London, Jan. 27.*

A SCHEME FOR A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—The Minister of the Marine and Gen. Guilleminot, the one as commander of the Lavant station under the Restoration, and the other as charged with a mission into the interior of Africa and the Isles of the Greek Archipelago, collected the traditions of the country upon the treasures buried in different places under the dominion of the Venetian Government. Researches made with perseverance, and supported by documents found in different Italian monasteries, have given rise to an enterprise of which Gen. Tomton is the ostensible agent. A vessel of the state will be placed at the disposal of the company. An officer, who accompanied Gen. Guilleminot, will command the expedition and direct the operations. It is intended to make excavations in divers places of the Isle of Cyprus, where the Venetians deposited their treasures, which disappeared under the ruins that signalised the conquest of the barbarians and the expulsion of the Venitians. The expedition is to sail about the middle of the present month.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

STEAM NAVIGATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Such is the celerity of travelling produced by our steamers only, that which before were day's journeys, are now almost reduced to hours; and settlers are enabled to transport their produce to market, and return home again with the proceeds in pocket, less than one-third of the time, and for one-third of the expense they could, (if at all) before the steamers plied. Both vessels rarely start without full freights of passengers and produce. A person setting out from Port Stephens in the morning, may easily ride fifteen miles across the country in two hours and a quarter, and embarking in the steamboat, reach Sydney the same evening. Instead of two steamers we wish there were three. Nothing like competition. Cheapness and exertion are the consequences. The Hydra, a steamer of 50 horse power, it is said, is on her passage to Sydney from Calcutta.—*Launceston Van Dieman's Land Advertiser,*

The Duchess of St. Albans was present at Covent Garden on the firt representation of *Nell Gwynne*, on Wednesday last; and after the performance sent for Bartley, in order to express to him her approbation of the manner in which the piece had been conducted, and to offer the use of some pictures in her Grace's collection, in order to regulate the costume. Every body knows that the present Duke of St. Albans is lineally descended from Nell Gwynne; and her "natural son," as he is called in her will, obtained the great bulk of her property, including the pictures to which the Duchess referred on Wednesday.

BOMBAY—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE at the Courier Press, No. 9. Church-lane where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.